

deserted hotel, deserted, that is to say, by human kind, for insect life abounded, and made sleep an impossibility. Next morning the only pail in Canea was requisitioned, and, as a result of much scrubbing, a tolerably quiet night's rest was secured upon the following night.

When the letter arrived from Admiral Harris, conveying the permit of the six admirals to cross the Turkish lines, Mrs. Chant and Sister Lees set off. After driving to the first Turkish outpost, the two ladies mounted their horses, and, accompanied by a Greek interpreter, and a magistrate from India on furlough—who was deeply interested in the Cretan question, and anxious to see Colonel Vassos—continued their journey, carrying a white flag for the remainder of the way. This was absolutely necessary, as, when the Turkish lines were safely passed, there was danger of being shot at by the Cretans. These unfortunate people have suffered so much from the treachery of those who professed friendship, that they are now inclined to suspect all comers.

Arrived at the Greek outposts, Mrs. Chant and Sister Lees were detained, while the letter which they had brought for Colonel Vassos was conveyed to him, and his instructions concerning them received. A blanket was spread upon the ground for them to sit upon; and they made themselves as comfortable as circumstances permitted, but, as it was then evening, and they had had no food since the early morning *café-au-lait*, the hour and a half which elapsed before the answer which conveyed a hearty welcome to the camp was received, proved a somewhat weary time of waiting. When they reached the camp, Mrs. Chant and Sister Lees received a warm welcome, and supper was prepared for them, but it was easy to see that food was difficult and dear to get. Mrs. Chant offered to make another journey and return with a cargo of flour, but this offer, though appreciated, was refused by Colonel Vassos. Finding that the wounded in Colonel Vassos' camp were either well, dead, or on the high road to recovery, Mrs. Chant determined to return to Athens, and after various vicissitudes arrived there, when she found that the need for trained nurses was daily becoming greater. She therefore left for England, intending to appeal for help on a much larger scale than that originally initiated. Only at Corfu did she receive the satisfactory news that the *Daily Chronicle* had taken the matter in hand, and with characteristic energy was making it a splendid success.

On her arrival in England she learnt that it had been necessary for Mrs. Bedford Fenwick to proceed to Athens, and satisfied that the organisation of the nursing arrangements could

not be in abler hands, she relinquished the idea of returning to Athens.

Mrs. Chant is justly proud of the nurses whom she took out to Greece, and of the work which they are doing in that country. She attributes the success of her undertaking in a great measure to the fact that she invited the co-operation of Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, and left the selection of the nurses entirely to her, as she wisely felt that this difficult task, upon which everything depended, should be placed in the hands of one whose expert judgment in such a matter had been proved beyond all question. The sequel has amply justified the wisdom of this step, and the nurses, wisely selected, are proving a credit to their profession and to their country.

M. B.

## Superintendents' Convention, Baltimore.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED IN THE  
DIRECTION OF A UNIFORM CURRICULUM.

BY M. W. McKECHNIE,

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for Nurses.*

(Continued from page 439.)

### SCHOOLS OF THE SECOND CLASS.

EIGHTEEN schools are represented under this head; the largest having 42 pupils to 140 beds, a ratio of 1 to 3 1-3; the smallest having 18 pupils to 75 beds, or one nurse to 4 1-5 patients.

Length of Course.—Five of these schools require a course of three years and all of them nurse hospitals with 100 to 125 beds, the remaining thirteen require a course of two years.

### PRACTICAL WORK AND DIVISION OF TIME IN SCHOOLS GIVING A THREE YEARS' COURSE.

Three report a systematic division of each pupil's time for medical, surgical, and gynecological, experience. For medical nursing, one school allows 8 months; one, 6; one, 4. For surgical nursing, one allows 6 months; one, 4. For gynecological nursing one allows 6 months; one, 4; one combines surgical and gynecological nursing and allows eleven months' time; one states that no definite division is made; another divides the time equally between the three services, but gives no idea of the amount of time divided. Experience in obstetrical practice is given in each of these five schools. Two, in addition to general branches, afford experience in the nursing of contagious diseases; five give experience with private patients in the private wards of the hospital; four provide special courses of instruction in massage, and cooking for the sick. With one exception, these schools send their pupils out on private duty. One school arranges for it in the second year of training; in the third year, the

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